

H-28

Country	:	
Category	:	Chemical technology.
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51567
Author	:	
Institute	:	
Title	:	
Orig Pub.	:	
Abstract	:	Curds, after the breaking-up operation and after setting, comprise 26.5-36.5% of the original milk volume. Its acidity is 13.3° Turner, specific gravity is 1.0361, and fat content is 0.3-0.8%. The quantity of curded material derived from the pressing operation constitutes 24.61% on the average of the initial milk volume. Its acidity is 15° Turner, specific gravity 1.0307, and fat content 0.34%. The weight of cheese after pressing comprises
Cont'd		
Card:		2/3

u.s.c.

Country : Chemical Technology.
Category :
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51567

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Cris Pub. :

Abstract : 82% after 16 hours of curing in brine is 64.1%, and after aging (10 days at 16-17°) - 56.85% based on the quantity of refined milk. The finished cheese product has an average acidity of 230.5° Turner, ash index by Skiles - 1.76%, salt content of 3.02%, fat of 30.0%, water of 47.07%, fat content in the dry substance of 57.15%. Due to considerable losses of the dry substance and fat from curds, production of such a cheese in accordance with the existing technology is not considered realistic.

Card:

3 / 3 H-167

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9

BOZIC, Dosa.

Statistics of production and load. Elektroprivreda 15 no.1:30-31
Ja '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9"

BOZIC, Desa

Loads of the Yugoslav network and production of electric power.
Load of the network of united electric industries in February
1962. Elektroprivreda 15 no.4:177-179 Ap '62.

BOZIC, D.

Some applications of map projections in solving problems of geodetic astronomy.
p. 117.

ABORNIK. Univerzitet. Geoderski institut. Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
no. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, 1960.
Uncl.

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Loads of the network of united electric industries in December
1961 and January 1962. Elektroprivreda 15 no.2/3:110-112
F-Mr '62.

BCZIC, Desa, dipl. oec.

Loads of the Yugoslav network and production of electric power. Load of the network of united electric industries in February 1962. Elektroprivreda 15 no.5:249-251 My '62.

BOZIC, Dragutin, inz.

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the two Congresses. Geod list 17 no. 4/6: 159 Ap-Je
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BOZIC, E.; HRS-BENKO, M.; MARINKOVIC-ROJE, M., inz.; NIKOLIC, M., dr.

Hydrographic observations in the Rovinj and Limski Kanal areas in 1961 and 1962. Hidrograf god 81-101 '62.

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BOZIK, L.; GRUBEROVA, J.; KOLESAR, D.; SZAK, O.

The health conditions of workers exposed to one centimeter
and meter waves. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.4:225-232 31 Ag '65.

1. Klinika chorob z povolania Lekarske fakulty Univerzity
Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. M. Nosal), Ustav
hygiény prace a chorob z povolania v Bratislave (riaditeľ
prof. MUDr. M. Nosal) a Klinika ocnych chorob Lekarske fakulty
Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave (veduci prof. MUDr. J. Suster).

BOZIC, K., mr

Evening of the Pliva Plant at the Pharmaceutical Society
of Croatia. Farmaceut gl Zagreb 19 no. 12: 485-486 D '63

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BOZIC, Krinoslav, mr

Plastic materials in pharmacy. Farmaceut gl Zagreb 20 no.9:
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J. "Pliva" Plant of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products,
Zagreb.

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Conditions of fruit culture in the District of Skopje and measures for their improvement through cooperative organizations. p.l.
(Socijalisticko zemjodelstvo, Vol. 8, No. 11, Nov. 1956, Skopje, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc/ Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl.

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Heats of wetting and adsorption isotherms of Velenje lignite and
xylite. Bul sc Jug 5 no.2:38-39 Mr '60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Chemical Institute "B.Kidric", Ljubljana and Chemical Institute,
University, Ljubljana.

(Heat of wetting) (Absorption) (Slovenia--Legnite)
(Coke) (Methanol) (Coal)

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Advantages of mounting a canvas canopy on two-shaft carts. p. 290.
VEJINC-TECHNICKI GLASNIK. Beograd. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Acquisitions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

MERKAS, Zlatko; BEKERUS, Milos; BOZIC, Radovan

Plastic induration of the penis. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.9:
881-885 S '60.

1. Radioloski institut Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu.
Upravnik: prof. dr Bogoljub Bosnjakovic.

(PENIS dis)

BOZIC, S.

Methods of Q-factor measurement. p. 16

TELEKOMUNIKACIJE, Beograd, Vol 3, No. 4, Oct., 1954

SO: EEAL, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

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Transitory conditions in the double T-shaped quadrupole if the RC elements. p. 6.

(TELEKOMUNIKACIJE. Vol. 6, No. 2. Apr. 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BOZIC, ✓

[REDACTED]
YUGOSLAVIA

Z. BINENFELD, V. VOJVODIC and V. BOZIC, Department of Toxicology,
Military Medical Academy (Institut za toksikologiju VMA/F-Vojne
medicinske akademije), Belgrade.

"Therapeutic Effectiveness of PAM-2-Chloride on Armin-Poisoned Mice."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961;
pp 207-217.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study with pyridylaldoxime
methyl-lactate or -chloride synthesized by authors and used in
prophylactic and therapeutic studies on armin-poisoned mice; LD₅₀
i.p. is 253 and 243 mg./Kg. respectively; biochemical tests with
rabbit erythrocyte and plasma cholinesterase; discussion. Seven
tables, 8 Yugoslav, 3 Soviet and 7 Western references.

[REDACTED]
1/1

13

BARYLA, Kazimir, sanitetski pukovnik d-r; BIMMENFELD, Zlatko, sanitetski potpukovnik d-r m-r ph.; BOZIC, Vera, m-r ph.; STEVANOVIC, Mirko, sanitetski kapetan I klase m-r ph.; VOJVODIC, Vladimir, sanitetski porucnik d-r

Certain observations on the toxicity of pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide. Voj. san. preg., Beogr. 16 no. 7-8:594-597 Jl-Ag '59.

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(HYDROXYLAMINES toxicol.)
(PYRIDINES toxicol.)

BOZIC, Vera, M-r ph.

Contribution to the determination of oximes in the blood. I.
Determination of N,N'-trimethylene-bis(4-hydroxyiminomethyl-
pyridinium bromide) (TMB-4). Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 17 no.1:
50-52 Ja 1960.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu, Institut za toksikologiju.
(PYRIDINES blood)
(HYDROXYLAMINES blood)

VOJVODIC, V., sanitetski kapetan dr; GRBESA, B., sanitetski potpukovnik doc;
STEVANOVIC, M., sanitetski major dr mr ph; BINENFELD, Z., sanitetski
potpukovnik dr mr ph; GASIVODA, N., sanitetski kapetan I klase dr;
BARYLA, K., sanitetski pukovnik dr; BOZIC, V. mr ph.

Preliminary results with armin (ethyl-etoxy phosphoryl p-nitrophenolate)
in myasthenia gravis. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 17 no.11:1167-1170 N '60.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu, Institut za toksikologiju,
Klinika za zivcane i dusevne bolesti.

(PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS ther)

(PHOSPHATES ther)

(MYASTHENIA GRAVIS ther)

BINENFIELD, Z.; VOJVODIC, V.; BOZIC, V.

Therapeutic effects of PAM-2 chloride in armin poisoning in mice.
Arh. hig. rada 12 no.3/4:207-217 '61.

1. Institut za toksikologiju VMA, Beograd.
(OXIMES) (PYRIDINES) (PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS)
(PHOSPHATES)

S

BINENFELD, Zlatko, sanitetski potpukownik, dr., mr.; BOZIC, Vera, mr.;
STEVANOVIC, Mirko, sanitetski major, dr., mr.; VOJVODIC, Vladimir,
sanitetski kapetan, dr.

Pyridine-2-aldoxime (PAM-2). Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.4:363-365 Ap '61.

(HYDROXYLAMINES pharmacol) (PYRIDINES pharmacol)

BOZIC, Vojislav, strucni saradnik (Kamenicka 6, Beograd)

Consolidation of funds as the basis for the further development
of economic organizations and the raising of social and individual
living standard. Tehnika Jug 17 no.6:Suppl.: Organizacija rada
12 no.6:1203-1209 Je '62.

1. Ekonomski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

BOZICEK, B.

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Bazicek-Hruska, Bozena

TOMES I ET II

1003

In diesem elektrischen Raum sind die Wirkungen unterschiedlich.

NOTES. This collection of papers presents the use of electric and electronic devices in modernized industrial plants. It is intended for management and technical personnel of industrial plants.

NOTE: The collection contains papers presented during the conference of Industrial Electronics in India, August, 1970, organized by the Indian Institute of Industrial Electronics, Bangalore, and published by the Institute.

ప్రాచీన శాసనాల విషయములో, పా. 3, 1960.

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1 REGULUS.

The author describes types and circuits of solenoid systems.

Dolens, Astrea, Descriptio
Dolens, Astrea, Descriptio

Hulka, Ira, Electrical Engineering Department, Jagob
University and Research Institute, Guelph, Ont.

The author discusses theoretical problems of computers, model theory, and applications.

mag, and color material. This is a
good, well-constructed book.

THE INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS (अर्थशास्त्रीय संस्कार) 1956

GND PAGE

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9"

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Welding with electron bombardment. Zavarivanje 3 no.7/8:137-
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1. Institut za tuberkulozu APV, Sremska Kamenica (direktor: prim. dr S.Goldman) Pokrajinska bolnica za tuberkulozu, Novi Sad (upravnik: dr S.Kostic)
(TUBERCULOSISI hosp & clinics)

BOZICKOVIC, Vladimir, dr inz. (Beograd, Knez Mihajlova 42)

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1. Samostalni referent u Zavodu za unapredjenje Komunalnih de-
latnosti, Beograd.

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BOZICKOVIC, Vladimir, dr inz. (Beograd, Knez Mihajlova 42)

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1. Institute of Promoting Municipal Affairs.

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1. Head, Transportation Sector of the Office of Municipal
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BOZIDAR, M.

The new automatic telephone central of the ARF 50 type in Niksic. p. 35.
(Telekomunikacije, Vol. 5, no. 4, October 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

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Strength of the roadway in connection with the possible damage by frost and the issuance of regional standards of dimensioning. p. 251.

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GUENSBERGER, E.; BOZIK, L.

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3 no.1:33-38 Mar 51. (CIML 20:7)

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VELVART, J.; BOZIK, L.; MICHALCAKOVA, H.

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Pracovni lek. 14 no.4:186-179 My '62.

1. Klinika chorob z povolania, Bratislava, prednosta prof. MUDr. Milos
Nosai Neurologicka klinika v Bratislava, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jozef
Cernacek KHES v Banskej Bystrici, prednosta Dr. Vojtech Cmarko.
(FURANS toxicol) (INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

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(Electric instruments)

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BOZIN, A.V.

Genesis of aplite-type rocks in the Goryachegorsk alkali massif.
Geol. i geofiz. 10:137-141 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau—Aplite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9"

BCZIN, A.V.

Recent finds of rocks containing melilite and monticellite in
alkaline massifs of the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:
699-701 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком V.S. Sobolevym.
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Melilite)
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Monticellite)

BOZIN, A.V.

Comparative geologic-petrographic description of alkaline rocks
of some massifs of the northwestern part of Kuznetsk Ala-Tau
and the problems of their genesis. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.2:412-
414 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirsckogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.S.Sobolevym.
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Minerals)

SHORIN, K.N.; METAL'NIKOV, Yu.N.; BOZIN, G.M.; YEREMIN, L.V.

Using permalloy pickups for magnetic measurements in
accelerators. Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.4:25-29 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Magnetic fields--Measurement) (Permalloys)

SOV/120-58-4-5/30

AUTHORS: Shorin, K.N., Metal'nikov, Yu.N., Bozin, G.M., Yeremin, L.V.

TITLE: Using Permalloy Core ~~Core~~ Instruments in Making Magnetic Measurements in Accelerators (Primeneniye permalloyevykh datchikov pri magnitnykh izmereniyakh v uskoritelyakh).

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Nr 4, pp 25-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Permalloy elements have large sensitivity in the range 0 to a few hundred oersted. They may be used to construct apparatus having sensitivities in the order of 10^{-5} to 10^{-6} oersted or better in the case of static fields, i.e. fields which do not change with time. In measuring non-uniform magnetic fields which vary with time, a permalloy core moving coil instrument will give rise to an error associated with the hysteresis of permalloy and the dependence of the field, due to transients in the core, on the rate of change of the field with time. A method is described in the present paper whereby this error may be eliminated automatically. The magnetometer which has been constructed using may be used

Card 1/2

SOV/120-58-4-5/30

Using Permalloy Core Instruments in Making Magnetic Measurements in Accelerators

measure both static and dynamic magnetic fields in accelerators in the range 0-60 oersted. The sensitivity of the instrument is $(2-3)10^{-3}$ in this range. The instrument can be used to measure distortions in the mean magnetic plane in synchrotrons. The compensation circuit which eliminates the above error is shown in Fig.2 and the complete electronic circuit used is shown in Fig.6. The moving coil instrument itself is illustrated in Fig.8. V.A.Petukhov, M.S.Rabinovich and V.Ye.Pisarev are thanked for their help. There are 8 figures and 1 English reference.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Institute of Physics,
Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1957.

Card 2/2

S/908/62/000/000/001/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Bozin, G. M., Yeremin, L. V., Metal'nikov, Yu. N.,
Pisarev, V. Ye., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Magnet and magnetic field characteristics of the 680 Mev
accelerator

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by
Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 5-23

TEXT: The weak-focusing 680 Mev synchrotron of the Fizicheskiy institut
im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev
of the Academy of Sciences USSR) is based on the 180 Mev proton accelerator
which was the model for the big Dubna 10 Bev proton-synchrotron
accelerator. The electromagnets, power system and certain other parts
were taken from this model. Average orbit radius in the 4 sectors is 2
meters, the length of each of the 4 rectilinear sections 67 cm, pole
width 36 cm, gap width at equilibrium orbit 12 cm, and angle of the circular
sectors 86'. The magnetic pulse in the gap is almost triangular in shape,
with an amplitude of 11,500 oe (current amplitude 950 a) and build-up time

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S/908/62/000/000/001/008
B163/B180

Magnet and magnetic field ...

0.68 sec. The initial growth rate of the magnetic field strength is 20,000 oe/sec. The following modifications were made to the power system for operation with electrons: 1) a demagnetization device was fitted, creating an opposite current pulse in the main windings in between the working cycles, to reduce the remanence field to about 2 oe, 2) a magnetizing arrangement was added, to create a negative field of 35 oe in the gap before the beginning of the cycle, (this helps to finish all transition processes in the magnet and the power system before the moment of the injection), 3) a stabilization circuit was added for the initial voltage at the magnet windings, to fix the initial growth rate of the magnetic field with an accuracy of 0.5%, thus stabilizing the influence of eddy currents on the magnetic characteristics at the injection. The injection energy is 800 kev, and the initial field 20 oe on average the field index is 0.66-0.68. The influence of deviations of the real from the ideal magnetic field on the corresponding orbital deviations from the ideal orbit, is studied by perturbation calculations in a linear approximation, and it is estimated that the greatest deviations from the equilibrium orbit in axial and radial direction are less than 5 cm. Magnetic field distribution was measured on an improved permalloy pickup for field

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Magnet and magnetic field ...

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B163/B180

strengths up to 100 oe, and also by the inductive method, using a ballistic galvanometer or electron integrator, for field strengths above 300 oe. Figures show the magnetic setup, field distribution and equilibrium orbits along the racetrack with and without field compensation, and the distribution of the field index over the radial coordinate for various states of compensation and various field strengths, and the arrangement of compensation coils. The deviations of the magnetic median surface from the middle-gap plane are also compensated by special windings, so as not to exceed 15 mm. There are 9 figures.

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S/908/62/000/000/007/008
B163/B180

AUTHORS: Babkin, V. M., Bozin, G. M., Gagin, Ye. N., Yeremin, L. V., Metal'nikov, Yu. N., Orlovskiy, G. N., Petukhov, V. A., Pisarev, V. Ye., Sedov, N. G., Shorin, K. N.

TITLE: Some starting-up and operating problems of the 680 Mev synchrotron

SOURCE: Uskoritel' elektronov na 680 Mev; sbornik statey. Ed. by Z. D. Andreyenko. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 64-74

TEXT: The momentary particle orbit during the first revolutions is distorted due to a number of uncontrollable deviations from the ideal magnetic field configuration. This must be corrected in order to capture a sufficient part of the injected electrons. Indicating devices measuring deviations help to find the initial conditions, e.g., the correct injection angle and timing for which the free oscillations about the equilibrium orbit become minimal during the first revolutions. Similar methods were used to correct for deviations of the median surface of the magnetic field from the geometrical symmetry plane. For these measurements

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Some starting-up and operating ...

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a chopper was used, consisting of an electric deflector immediately behind the 60° magnetic sector field in the injection line, by which short pulses of 1-2 μ sec duration could be selected from the injected beam. The signalling devices were flags and grids coated with luminescent paint, sometimes in connection with photomultipliers. In this way the orbit deviations could be reduced to 2-3 cm in radial in 1-2 cm in vertical direction. In the quasibetatron and the synchrotron acceleration stages the envelope of all oscillating orbits was measured by movable vanes, three or four in each sector. In the first stage, about 15 μ sec, the accelerating field is disconnected but the magnetic field is growing. When the momentary particle orbit has been reduced, at 0.2 to 0.3 mm per revolution, from the inflector to the central chamber radius, the accelerating electric field is switched on. Under optimal conditions, the capture coefficient is 2%, which corresponds to $2.5 \cdot 10^9$ electrons per cycle. To avoid undesirable resonance effects from the passing electron beam in the resonator during the first stage the resonator is detuned, and the second stage is performed at a smaller orbit radius. When the field is switched off at the end of the accelerating cycle, the magnetic field is still rising and the electrons hit the target, a tungsten wire 1 mm

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Some starting-up and operating ...

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diam, inside the acceleration orbit. The intensity of the γ radiation produced was measured in a thick-walled graphite ionization chamber. A total γ energy per cycle of $2 \cdot 10^9$ Mev could be achieved, and the number of accelerated electrons per cycle was of the order of 10^8 . There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP/000799

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/005/0334/0395

AUTHOR: Bozin, G. M.; Degtyarev, S. F.; Kuktevich, V. I.; Sinitsyn, B. I.; Tikhonov, V. K.; Staroverov, V. B.; Tsypin, S. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Passage of fast neutrons through thick layers of lithium hydride

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 5, 1966, 394-395

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron, neutron radiation, radiation intensity, lithium compound, neutron shielding, neutron distribution

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated experimentally the attenuation of the flux (dose intensity) of fast neutrons in lithium hydride of density 0.5 g/cm³. The unidirectional neutron source employed and its spectrum are described in a preceding paper in the same source (p. 392, Acc. Nr. AP7000798). The shield tested was made up of blocks of lithium hydride with channels for the detector. The empty channels were sealed during the measurements with stoppers made of the same material. The transverse dimensions of the shielding blocks were chosen such that the detector plates inside the shield was under conditions of so-called infinite geometry. To determine the accumulation factor in the lithium hydride, measurements were made of the neutron attenuation in good geometry under careful collimation of the source and detector. The fast-neutron flux was registered with a scintillation counter with a tablet of ZnS(Ag) mixed with Plexiglas. Plots for the attenuation of neutrons with energy

Cord 1/2

UDC: 539.125.5: 539.121.72

ACC NR: AP/000799

$E > 0.7$ Mev as functions of the thickness, and of the accumulation factor of the fast neutrons as functions of the thickness are presented and found to agree satisfactorily with calculations based on formulas derived for conditions of broad geometry.
Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE:2018/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul66/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9

BOZIN, G.V., inzh.; RATNOVSKIY, V. Ya., inzh.; CHUBOV, V.Ye., inzh.

Using induction indicators in testing sheet-pile structures. Trudy
Inst. Orgenergostroi no.1:132-143 '59. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sheet piling) (Recording instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9

BOZIN, Janos; HORVATH, Sandor

State and development of production time norms in the machine industry.
Munka szemle 5 no.2:10-12 F '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/09/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000206710015-9"

BOZIN, Janos

Group machining by the Mitrofanov's method of component parts
manufactured individually and in small series. Gep 14 no.10:383-
387 O '62.

1. Koho- es Gépipari Miniszterium Munkaügyi Főosztalya.

BOZIN, Janos

Let us create more solid bases for the organization of a
highly developed production system. Gepgyartastechn 2 no.12:
457-458 D '62.

BOZIN, Janos

"Foundations of group machining" by Szergej Petrovics Mitrofanov [Mitrofanov, Sergey Petrovich]. Reviewed by Janos Bozin. Gepgyartastechn 3 no.2:80 F'63.

BOZIN, Milivoj

Characteristics and results of the cooperation of the Institute for the Promotion of the Organization of Work and for the Education of Cadres in the Economy of the People's Republic of Serbia with the "Radio-elektra" Enterprise in Kragujevac. Produktivnost 3 no.9:566-571 S '61.

BOZIN, Milivoj, inž. (Kragujevac, Mose Pijade 11)

Analysis of the problem of nonrational use of worktime and
absenteeism. Tehnika Jug 19 no.1:Suppl:Saobracaj il no.1:178-182
Ja '64.

1. Direktor sektora za naprednje organizacije poslovanja i
razvoj fabrike "21. oktobar", Kragujevac.

BOZIN, N.A.

Corrosion of rotary diffusers. Sakh.prom.30 no.3:36-39 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:?)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh mashin.
(Sugar machinery) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

BOZIN, N.A.

AUTHOR BOZIN, N.A., 32-6-15/54
TITLE Inter-Crystals of Welded Tubes in Concentrated Nitrogen Acid.
(Me zhkristallitnaya korroziya svarnykh trub v kontsentrirovannoy azotnoy kisloty -Russian)
PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 691-692 (U.S.S.R.)
Received 7/1957 Reveiwed 8/1957
ABSTRACT Research work proved that the methods applied officially in the USSR (according to GOST 6032-51) are not suited within the domain of concentrated nitrogen acid with respect to the corrosion inclination of the welded steel tubes (consisting of 1X10H9T - steel). Investigations took place on the welded steel tubes produced at the Moscow Tube Mill, which are welded according to the argonoarc automatic method. According to the chemical analysis the content of titanium and carbon corresponded to the formula 5(C-0,03) Ti 0,8, from which it may be seen that the titanium contained in the metal was fully sufficient for the purpose of obtaining the necessary binding of the free carbon with titanium carbide, i.e. that these tubes did not show compound crystalline corrosion inclination. Experiments with these tubes within the domain of nitrogen acid furnished results which were in contradiction to other standard experimental results, i.e. they showed corrosion inclination in the welding seams. This fact proved that local thinning-out of the welding seam (indentations) was especially given to corrosion. As these tubes had been hardened at 650°, hardening at 1050° was tried and it was found that corrosion inclination at the conditions described still existed but was steady.
Card 1/2

Inter-Crystals of Welded Tubes in Concentrated Nitrogen Acid. 32-6-15/54

In conclusion it is stated that nearly always reliable control of corrosion inclination of the welded steel objects for the case of their exploitation under the influence of concentrated nitrogen acid is obtained by boiling in a 55-65% solution of HNO₃.

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Card 2/2

Bozin, N. A.

PAGE 1 BOOK INFORMATION

501/4271

Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Rjachimov Obshchi

Issledovaniya po korozii metallov. [Vyp. 1]: Metody i pribory dlya

korozionnykh issledovanii (Investigations on Corrosion of Metals). [No. 51]. Sov-

etskii gosudarstvennyi universitet po korozii metallov. [Moscow]: Izdat. Akademii

176 p. (Series: Itogi nauki. Vyp. 7) Krasn. sluzh. izd.

printed.

Bury, Ed.: N. D. Tsvetkov, Doctor of Chemistry; Professor M. G. of Publishing

House; V. G. Zaporozh'ev, Tech. Ed.; G. I. Astaf'eva and Yu. V. Zinov'ev,

Editorial Board: N. D. Tsvetkov, A. V. Byurovskiy, Candidate of Chemistry,

and P. V. Shchelina, Candidate of Chemistry.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers at

research institutes and technical personnel of plant laboratories.

CONTENTS: The articles included in this collection deal basically with methods of

corrosion investigation which have not yet been published in Soviet practical

literature but are of definite interest for studying corrosion processes.

A wide range of problems is covered. In addition to the individual discussions

the articles provide some experimental data which make possible full utilization

of each individual method. No personalities are mentioned. References

accompany each article.

Clark, G. H., M. I. Makhajewsky, Yu. M. Nekrasovskiy, and E. D. Tsvetkov. 11

Electrochemical Method for Investigating Atmospheric Corrosion of Metals.

Kazantsev, L. M., T. I. Pugacheva, K. M. Zilberman, and T. I. Alferova.

Methods of Electrochemical and Corrosion Investigations in Thin Layers

of Electrolytes.

Petrushina, V. P. and K. I. Moshnikova. Laboratory Methods for Investigat-

ing Volatile Inhibitors. 11

Pleshchop, Yu. M., N. M. Kucherenko, and N. D. Tsvetkov. A Method for Ob-

taining Anodic Polarization Curves by Means of Cathodic Polarization. 11

Pustinskaya and N. M. Kucherenko. Electrochemical Method for the Rapid

Evaluation of the Corrosion Resistance of Metals

Gulyamov, A. G. Investigation by Means of Potentiograms of Changes in the

Microstructure of Specimens Steel Surfaces During Corrosion

Tsvetkov, N. D., V. I. Nekrasov, and G. E. Blinovskiy. Methods for

Investigating the Corrosion and Electrochemical Behavior of Metals Under

Stress.

(8)

Gulyamov, A. G. Investigation by Means of Potentiograms of Changes in the

Microstructure of Specimens Steel Surfaces During Corrosion

Tsvetkov, N. D., V. I. Nekrasov, and G. E. Blinovskiy. Methods for

Investigating the Corrosion and Electrochemical Behavior of Metals During

Stress.

Tsvetkov, N. D., and V. I. Nekrasov. Use of the Resistance-Capacitance

Method for Investigating the Behavior of Protective Films During the Cor-

rosion of Metals Under Stress.

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S/076/61/035/001/009/022
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Bozin, N. A and Kurtepov, M. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of chromium and nickel in stainless steels upon the limits of stable passivity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1961, 152-157

TEXT: It is stated by way of introduction that when determining the stability against corrosion of steels, it is important not only to determine their state, but also the conditions relative to the passage from the passive to the active state, and also the effect produced by the various components. The usual galvanostatic method does not permit a determination of the electrochemical behavior in the passive region. The function $V = f(I)$ was therefore determined potentiostatically. It was thus possible to determine the limits of the stable passivity, the current density, at which the steel dissociated, and the electrochemical behavior of the steel in the region of transition. Steels with different Cr and Ni contents were examined in 12 N H_2SO_4 at 20-100°C: X15H23M3A3 (Kh15N23M3D3), X19H23M3A3 (Kh19N23M3D3), X27H23M3A3 (Kh27N23M3D3),

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B004/B060

Effect of chromium and nickel ...

X9H15M3A3 (Kh9N15M3D3), X9H19M3A3 (Kh9N19M3D3), and X9H28M3A3 (Kh9N28M3D3). Fig. 2 shows the potentiostatic polarization curves of steels with different Cr contents at 100°C. Fig. 3 shows the effect of the Cr content upon the passivation potential V_p and the activation potential V_a for $i = 0.2 \text{ ma/cm}^2$ as a function of the chromium content at a content of 2% Ni, 3% Mo, and 3% Cu. Fig. 4 shows the potentiostatic curves as a function of the nickel content at 60°C. The following results were obtained: With rising Cr and Ni contents the potential region of stable passivity is increased. An increase of Ni content causes a reduction of the dissociation rate. Nickel increases the relative nobility of steel in that it shifts the potential of passivation in a positive direction. By contrast, Cr reduces the nobility by an opposite shift of the passivation potential. The region of passivity is reduced with a rise of temperature. By the potentiostatic method it is thus possible to take an appropriate choice of corrosion-resistant material, and to study the mechanism of passivation as well as the nature of the passive state. There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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S/076/61/035/001/009/022
B004/B060

• Effect of chromium and nickel ...

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii
(Academy of Sciences USSR. Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1959

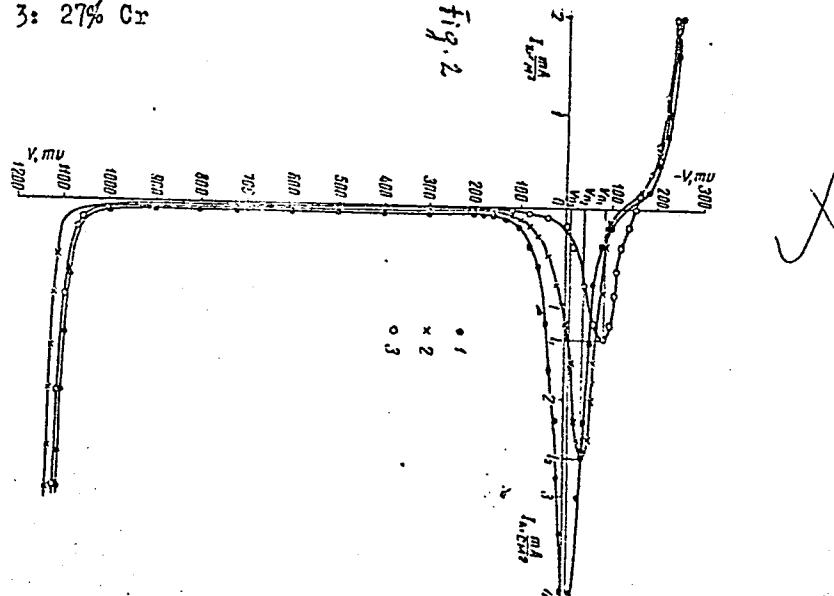
Card 3/6

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S/076/61/035/001/009/022
B004/B060

Effect of chromium and nickel ...

Legend to Fig. 2. Potentiostatic curves at 100°C for steels with
1: 15% Cr, 2: 19% Cr, 3: 27% Cr



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Effect of chromium and nickel ...

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B004/B060

Legend to Fig. 3. Dependence of the activation potential on the chromium content at a 23% Ni, 3% Mo, 3% Cu content. a) passive, b) active.

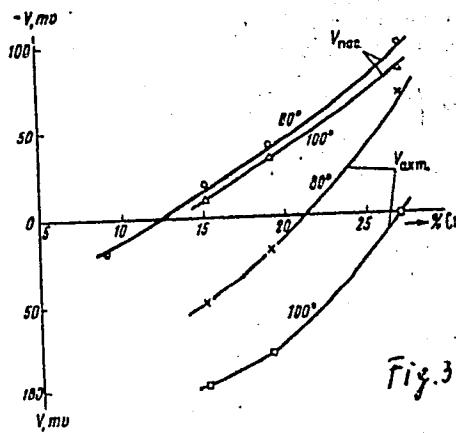


Fig. 3

Fig. 3

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B004/B060

Effect of chromium and nickel ...

Legend to Fig. 4. a) Potentiostatic curves for steels with different Ni contents; б) diagram of passivity, 1 : 15% Ni, 2: 19% Ni, 3: 28% Ni.

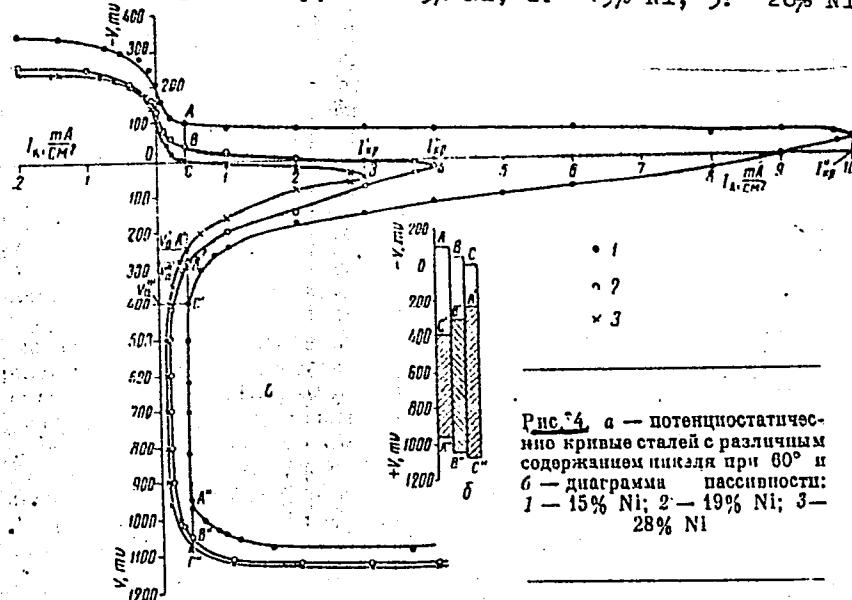


Рис. 4. а — потенциостатические кривые сталей с различным содержанием никеля при 60° и б — диаграмма пассивности:
1 — 15% Ni; 2 — 19% Ni; 3 — 28% Ni

Card 6/6

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S/184/61/000/004/003/004
D041/D112

AUTHOR: Bozin, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: Investigation of the corrosive properties of KhNM3D3 steels by means of the potentiostatic method

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no.4, 1961, 30-33

TEXT: In order that steel should behave reliably in an aggressive medium, a stable passive state on the metal should be maintained as long as possible. Up till recently, almost nothing was known about the polarization limits of the passive range and their variation with the changing concentration of the electrolyte and the steel composition. In this article the effect of the concentration and temperature of sulfuric acid and the steel composition on the stability limits of the passive state are studied. For this purpose, chrome-nickel-molybdenum-copper steels with various chromium and nickel contents (5-28%) and a constant content of molybdenum (3%) and copper (3%) were used. The steels were smelted at the TsNIIChermet. Twelve N. sulfuric acid was used as a corrosion medium. The polarization measurements on the steels were made with a potentiostat designed at the Institut Fizi-

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